

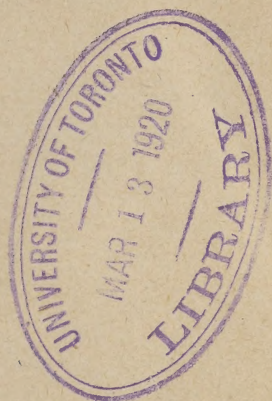
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# FOOD SUPPLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA END OF 1919.



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COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES AND  
FROM THE TWO WORKS OF DR. SIEGFRIED  
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## I. THE FORMER AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

There was no other country in the world in which, on a comparatively small space, there were such enormous differences in geographical, economical and national conditions and in the degrees of mental culture as in the former Austro-Hungarian-Monarchy.

It consisted of two States, the Empire of Austria, and the Kingdom of Hungary, to which were annexed Bosnia and Herzegowina as what may be termed Crown Lands.

Austria and Hungary were as regards their interior administration entirely independent, but formed a Confederation with respect to custom-house duties and commerce. Foreign Affairs, the Army, and the administration of Bosnia and Herzegowina were managed by the two countries jointly.

This confederation of States which appeared to the outside world as united, but was inwardly divided, numbered on an area of 675.000 square kilometers, 52,000.000 inhabitants, composed of 11 nationalities, viz.:

12.3	Mil. Germans		
6.5	" Czechs	}	Slavs
5.0	" Poles		
4.0	" Ruthenians		
2.0	" Slovacks		
5.6	" Serbo-Croatians		
1.3	" Slovenians	}	Romanic
0.8	" Italians		
3.3	" Romanians		
10.1	" Magyars		
1.1	" Turks and others.		

These numbers show that none of the nations formed a positive numerical majority. But this lack of a preponderating majority and the constitutional and other numerous

difficulties, which formed an obstacle to the chagement of the stately construction according to the principle of nationalities had considerable political consequences. In this mixture of polyglot races, with different degrees of culture, each nation pushed forward, trying to obtain as large a share as possible in the government, and, referring to the proportion of their numbers, grudging their share to the other nationalities. There were many children without mother.

The different nationalities could with difficulty be made to perceive how advantageous it was for them to belong to a great State; and all the sacrifices that they naturally had to make, in order to enjoy such advantages, seemed to them to be a painful pressure; and this was especially the case in the matter of languages. If so many different nationalities want to understand one another at all in their joint work, there must at any rate be one language in which the highly cultivated among them must be able to communicate with each other; and that in this chaos of nationalities German, as a world-wide spoken language was the only possible one is evident, apart from the higher state of culture of the Germans and their influence in the historical development of Austria-Hungary. As a matter of fact almost all well-educated men in Austria-Hungaria spoke German, and — strange as it may appear — in the different Slavonic Congresses it was necessary to speak German, in order that the various small Slavonic nationalities might be able to understand each other.

The German language was thus tacitly recognized as a language in which the different nationalities could understand one another, but only unofficially, such an official recognition would have aroused the most violent resistance.

This predominance of the German language, which was not recognized in theory, but existed in practice, frequently caused in foreign countries the false idea that Austria-Hungary was a Germanising factor in Middle Europe, in spite of the fact that statistics proved just the contrary, that is to say a decline in Germanism in comparison with the other nationalities.

Great as the differences were in Austria-Hungary as respects the nationalities, they were just as great in an economical aspect. One can roughly classify five different economical districts, viz.:

1. The Alpine districts, by far the greater part of which is hilly and mountainous country, the soil therefore un-



fertile but adaptable for the breeding of cattle, which however, is dependent upon a sufficient supply of fodder, and of means for conveying this supply; ample cultivation of fruit, but little coal, plenty of wood; highly developed manufacturing industry in the few forelands, but this is dependent on the transport of raw materials from abroad, and on sufficient supplies of coal. This is, roughly speaking, that part of the former monarchy, which forms the present Republic of Austria.

2. The North-Western districts, containing Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia; with the most excellent agricultural products of all sorts, being highly favoured as regards soil and climate; with first rate cattle-breeding, rich in coal and other mineral treasures, and with a highly developed manufacturing industry. This district, which now forms the principal part of the Czecho-Slovakian Republic, is by far the richest and most amply endowed part of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

3. The North-Easter district, containing Galicia and Bukowina, is an agricultural country in the East, bearing a Russian character. In consequence of the inferior degree of culture of the population, and of many disadvantages and abuses, which are a sore burden to the proprietors and cultivators of the land, it does not by any means yield the produce of which it is capable. Besides corn and cattle, the principal products of the land are potatoes, eggs, petroleum, salt and wood. Of this district the greatest part now belongs to Poland, smaller parts to Ukraine and Rumania.

4. The district of the former Kingdom of Hungary, a low plain surrounded by mountains, which with its plentiful agriculture, particularly wheat and maize, its copious breeding of cattle, and still more of swine, and its excellent wines, is in a position to export a great part of its products. The manufacturing industry, at present but slightly developed, is, however, increasing; coal is lacking. The greater part of this district is allotted to Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania and Jugoslavia; a narrow strip of land in the West — German-West-Hungary — is to be added to the Republic of Austria; but this stipulation has not yet been carried out.

5. The Karst district forming the southern part of the former Monarchy, mostly rocky land, which is suitable for agriculture in very few places, with but little manufacturing



industry and minerale which though valuable, have in great part not been dug out. The wealth of this country, apart from its natural beauty, consists of the sea coast, the cultivation of the wine, the olive, tobacco and of fruit-trees, and of fishing. The greatest part of this district goes to Jugoslavia and Italy.

## II. THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA.

The close of the war has now put an end to the existence of the old Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and the conclusion of Peace has cut the different parts asunder without their having any choice in the matter. A number of small States were created, and no trouble was taken to examine whether these new-born beings would have the strength to go through life alone. In this manner the weakest of all the children, the Republic of Austria, was born.

Even the old Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was not capable of feeding its population of 52,000.000 from the products of its own soil. Before the War the imports of corn, after deducting the export, amounted to 61,000.000 Kronen, and there is a shortage of corn of 0.13 quintals per head per year.

But the case is still more unfavourable when the state of the old Empire of Austria, without Hungary, is taken into consideration. In Austria the imports (after deducting the exports) amounted in wheat to 14,000.000 *q*, the products of Austria itself to 19,000.000 *q*; in rye the imports, 4,000.000 *q*, the products in Austria 30,000.000 *q*. It will thus be seen that of the whole consumption of wheat in the old Empire of Austria 42% was imported, and only 58% produced in the country itself; of rye 12% was imported, and 88% produced in Austria.

When then the most productive agricultural districts, such as Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia and Bukowina are separated from a country which before this was not able to support itself, and from this mutilated remainder productive countries like Lower Styria, South Tyrol and the two Lowlands of Carinthia are cut off, or at any rate the two last are left to vote as to their destination, there results for the remainder, the Austrian Republic a perfectly impossible condition. A small part of Western Hungary was, it is true, allotted to the Republic of Austria; just this part, however, is not



particularly fertile, and was entirely devastated under the rule of the communists; moreover it is not yet under the Government of Austria, so that it cannot in any case send any supplies before the harvest of 1920.

The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy numbered 52,000.000 inhabitants, the Republic numbers 7,000.000, that is 13·5% of the former numbers. In enclosure 1 are to be seen the area in cultivation in hectares (1 *ha* = 10.000 *m*<sup>2</sup> = 2·4711 acres) and the yield of the harvest in metercentner (quintal [*q*] = 100 *kg* = 1·9684 cwt) in peace time, showing the difference between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the Republic of Austria as regards the principal productions of the soil for human food, that is to say, wheat, rye, barley, maize and potatoes. The yield of the harvest still remaining to the Republic of Austria amounts in wheat to 4·3%, in rye 14·6%, in barley 5·1%, in maize 1·3%, and in potatoes 7·0%. With the exception of rye, therefore, the harvest yield of the monarchy is far from attaining a rate of 13·5% for the population. The Republic of Austria, it will be seen, stands in a substantially worse position than the old monarchy, which could not produce enough food for its consumption. But the case is shown to be very much worse when, instead of the statistics for the years before the War, those of 1919, that is to say after the War, are taken into consideration.

Enclo-  
sure 1.

The town Vienna is in a particularly difficult situation. Formerly the residence of the Emperor, and the capital of an Empire containing 52,000.000 inhabitants, it is now the capital of a State containing only 7,000.000 inhabitants of whom Vienna alone contains one third, so that Austria is like a monstrosity with hydrocephalus, suffering from a mortal disease. Formerly Vienna was supplied with food principally from Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia and Galicia. All these numerous economical connections were suddenly torn violently asunder, and the newly formed small States closed their frontiers hermetically. To provide for this town with two million inhabitants out of the produce of the territory of Austria alone is quite out of the question, because the provinces are not able even to produce enough for their own requirements. Vienna therefore appears to them as a great embarrassment, of which they are trying more and more to rid themselves. This loosens the joints of the State, endangers its existence and gives fresh nourishment to those



who are striving to separate from it. Vienna, which was once so gay, noble and hospitable, so richly endowed with art, history and tradition, is now dying away, abandoned to misery, suffering, pain and mourning.

### A) THE PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL.

In order to be able to judge rightly of the agricultural circumstances of Austria, it is necessary to become acquainted with the geographical condition, the state of culture and other influences working on these circumstances.

The greatest part of Austria is a hilly and mountainous country. Except for some lowlands and broad valleys, the Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Carinthia and Salzburg are entirely mountainous districts, as are half of Styria, and a third each of Upper- and Lower Austria. Agriculture is exposed to much injury from the climate, which in the higher regions is raw and inclement, and is the cause also of violent phenomena such as avalanches, snow-drifts, obstructions occasioned by the overflowing of torrents, inundations and land-slips etc., which interrupt the traffic, and endanger the produce of the land.

These peculiarities of the mountainous districts influence the manner of cultivating the land, or making use of it in other ways, and are shown in the fact that only a smaller part is devoted to tillage, and the greater part is woodland, meadows or pastures. Of the whole area only 1,850,000 *ha* are tilled, i. e. 21.5%, 0.9% are gardens and orchards (in Germany tilled land, gardens and orchards cover 48% of the area), 38% are forest, 10.7% meadow, 17.3% pasture, either in the plains or on the mountains 0.6% vineyards and 10% an unfertile surface including the lakes, ponds and marshes.

In the mountains the cultivation of the soil, which often lies on steep slopes, is difficult and wearisome, requires the employment of much labour and excludes the possibility of farming on a large scale, and the use of machines. It involves therefore the expenditure of much force and produces but a slight result.

The nature of the mountainous districts reacts on the division of the property. By far the greater part of the land is owned by small proprietors, who in Austria



in general hold on an average 90% of the land, and in purely mountainous districts, such as the Tyrol, nearly 100%.

In consequence of this a rational cultivation of the land, working with the newest mechanical and scientific means, is impossible. Instead of a concentration, there is a dispersion of strength. Another obstacle to any progress is the conservative patriarchal feeling of the small landed proprietor in the mountains, who, in consequence of the difficulty of travelling, comes but little in contact with the outside world. The harvesting of the corn, the control over it, the grinding, and the transport are rendered extremely difficult, and this acted most disadvantageously during the War, when free dealing with the corn was prohibited, and it came under the strict control of the State. The corn had to be collected with the greatest difficulty actually in kilograms from the different remote farms.

The scanty means of traffic in the mountains work disadvantageously in all the different ways of travelling or carrying goods, particularly in consequence of the small number of roads and railways, the great expenditure of power, and the frequent interruptions of traffic. But education in the schools suffers also from these circumstances, which render a proper instruction of the farmers in those branches of knowledge which would be useful to them in their business most difficult.

Of the whole area of Austria, amounting to 1,850,000 *ha*, about 850,000 *ha*, that is almost half, is mountainous country and only 1,000,000 plain, hilly land and low slopes. This last district, the Alpine foreland, consists of the eastern and northern forelands. Between the different parts of these districts there are differences caused mostly by the nature of the soil and of the climate which render it difficult to give a short characteristic of the whole. It may, however, be said that the northern districts although it is perhaps not so much favoured by nature as the eastern district, (it may be mentioned that the northern part of Lower Austria is the driest region in Austria) is superior to the eastern districts, owing to the better cultivation of the land.

Enclosure 2 gives a summary of the entire yield of all products of the soil in peace time on an average of the years 1904 to 1913, reduced to the present territory of the Republic of Austria.

Enclosure 2.



From this enclosure it will be seen that of corn, rye and oats form the principal part, while maize is grown to a very small extent. The production of rough provender is comparatively large as might be expected from the predominance of mountainous regions.

Enclo-  
sure 3.

A comparison of enclosure 2 with enclosure 3, which shows the yield of the year 1919 demonstrates clearly the devastating effects of the War on agriculture, and this is represented arithmetically in Enclosure 4, and graphically in Enclosure 5. The area under cultivation has sunk, in consequence of the shortage of labourers and beasts of draught etc., in wheat 15.9%, in rye 29.1%, in barley 26.4%, in maize 13.3%, in oats 26.6% and in potatoes 23.6%. In products which require a greater expenditure of labour, such as coddled grains and sugar-beet the diminution in the area under cultivation has been even as much as respectively 55.5% and 47.2%.

Enclo-  
sure 4  
and 5.

But it is not only the deficiency of labourers and draught-cattle that has caused this decline. The falling off of manure, both in quantity and quality, caused by the diminution of the number of cattle and the shortage of fodder, further the lack of artificial manure, of agricultural machines and implements etc., show their effect in the great abatement of intensity and care in farming, which is shown in the decline of the yield per *ha*. In the principal sorts of corn the diminution amounts in round numbers to one quarter, in potatoes to one sixth, in coddled grains over one third; maize in which the yield has risen 8.5% and sugar-beet, in which it has risen 51% form an exception, there having been a favourable crop of these two products in the year 1919.

While the area under cultivation and its yield are decreasing, there is a still greater diminution in the amount of the products which can now alone supply the food of the population. The harvest of the year 1919 amounted in rye and oats to about one half, in sugar-beet to three quarters, in wheat, barley, and potatoes to two thirds, in coddled grains only one fourth and in maize 19/20 of the normal harvests in times of peace. It must moreover be borne in mind that in the year 1919 the harvest was comparatively favourable, whereas the harvests of the years 1918, 1917 and 1916 had smaller yields. It will be seen from the above



what enormous losses the War caused not only at the battle front, but in the economic conditions of the country which may be termed the inner front.

## B) BREEDING OF CATTLE.

(With enclosure 6.)

Cattle form that part of his possessions to which the farmer devotes the utmost care and affection. In this branch of farming also there is a difference of circumstances between the mountainous country and the arable land.

Enclosure 6.

The Austrian Alpine districts are, in consequence of their natural situation and conditions especially adapted for the breeding of healthy, sturdy cattle and have bred a number of first-rate races of cattle, which are not inferior to the best European cattle. Draught oxen, milk-cows, cart-horses, bulls and cattle for slaughter are sent from the Alpine districts into the plains.

The lowlands however do not produce a sufficient quantity of grass to provide what is most necessary for cattle, that is to say rich pastures. Nevertheless the condition of the cattle is much better than might be expected, and the cattle are more numerous than in the Alpine districts. The great utility of cattle for field-work, and the ample profits produced by cattle induce the farmer in the plain to keep as many cattle as possible. Strengthening fodder, potatoes, turnips, clover, corn-fodder, straw, different waste products from manufactories and other kinds of provender are more easily obtainable in the plains than in the mountains. If the grass crops fail at any time in the Alps, the cattle suffer from this for years.

Enclosure 6 shows the amount of cattle in Austria according to the cattle censuses of the years 1910 and 1918, that is to say before and after the War. The diminution in the number of cattle amounts on an average to one fourth, with the exception of goats, which have increased 8·2%. This is a consequence of the great shortage of milk which has induced many households to keep goats.

But the diminution in the quality of the cattle is more disastrous than the diminution in their number, because this is of the utmost importance for the amount of meat they give. The deterioration in the quality is shown by the increase in the number of young cattle by almost 23%, whereas the full grown

large cattle, which give plenty of meat has decreased, the oxen 34<sup>0</sup>/<sub>0</sub>, the cows by almost 17<sup>0</sup>/<sub>0</sub>. But the diminution in the number of oxen means not only a great loss in meat, but also in a valuable agricultural working power, while the diminution in the number of cows is of the greatest detriment for the supply of milk.

The great damage which the stock of cattle have suffered through the War is perceptible both in the diminished products, the result of the shortage of draught-beasts and natural manure, and in the decrease of food for human beings. Meat diet has disappeared almost entirely, and especially in Vienna, which in peace time drew 73<sup>0</sup>/<sub>0</sub> of the meat it required from Hungary — a country that has now closed its frontiers — there are but few days in the year on which a small piece of meat appears on the tables of the well-to-do; those who are not in easy circumstances are not able to buy any meat at all on account of its high price. The share of fat allotted to each person per week, as necessary in order to avoid starvation, viz.: 12 *dkg* (18·5184 grain) can only be kept up by imports from abroad, which entail the greatest financial sacrifices, and enhance the prices intolerably. But the shortage of milk is having the most disastrous consequences on the sustenances of the young. In Vienna which in peace-times obtained 8—900.000 litres of milk daily principally from Hungary, Bohemia and Moravia — countries which have now closed their frontiers to Austria, as belonging to other States — it is now with the present quantity of milk, that is to say about 70.000 litres daily, scarcely possible to give one litre daily to children under one year of age and to sick persons; for other children condensed milk must be imported, while grown up people receive no milk at all.

The stock of deer have suffered dreadfully through the War, as on account of the shortage of fodder, the deer could not be properly fed during the winter. Moreover the districts where there are the greatest number of deer, such as Bohemia and Moravia have been separated from Austria, so that to what remains to Austria no importance can be attached as supplying food.

Fishing is also of small importance in Austria. By the loss of the sea-coast salt-water fish can only be imported; by the loss of Bohemia, in which country there are large fish ponds, the fresh water fish of Austria have been reduced to a minimum, for in the mountain waters still remaining to Austria fishing on a large scale is impossible.



The rearing of poultry serves principally for the supply of the plains; in Vienna there is a great lack of poultry, and it is not able to obtain anything like the number of eggs required. Before the War they were principally furnished by Galicia; now that country is separated from Austria.

## C) THE PRODUCTION OF PROVISIONS IN MANUFACTORIES.

The rending asunder of the old Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has led to a situation, which may be designated as simply absurd, in the production of provisions in manufactories, these establishments being almost ruined by the shortage of coal and raw materials.

Whereas old Austria had a highly important manufacturing industry in sugar with extensive exports — it possessed 200 sugar refineries producing annually 1 million tons of sugar, of which 60% were exported — the Republic of Austria possesses only 4 sugar refineries with a possible yield of only 8500 tons per annum, which does not even supply the wants of a single month, with a miserable allowance of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  kg per head per month.

Beer brewing, which played a great role in old Austria on account of its excellent products is now deprived of the principal places where it was carried on, through the separation of Bohemia. In consequence of the shortage of raw materials it is extinct, as, with the shortage of breadstuffs, no barley can be allotted to it. With the utmost difficulty the greatly reduced breweries can be carried on, and produce, with inferior substitutes of all sorts a beverage which resembles beer externally but is intrinsically weak and tasteless.

Spirit refineries have likewise almost ceased work, the raw materials being required for food, and the shortage of coal having stopped almost all the manufacturing industry. Although it would be most desirable to supply all households with some spirit for burning, as a substitute for the coal which they can now no longer obtain, this is quite impossible from the wretched state of this branch of industry. The production of spirits for drinking is not even thought of.

The case is just as bad with the manufacturing of other provisions, such as Molasses, malt, yeast, coffee substitutes, children's food, and similar articles, which are all dependent for the most part on foreign countries for the raw

materials and the coal required for their production. With the depreciation of our currency and the want of money in general there is the greatest difficulty in purchasing these.

### III. THE FOOD REQUIRED IN THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA.

There has hardly ever been a more difficult problem for a State to solve than that of supplying Austria with food during and after the World-War. A country which in normal conditions of peace is not able to provide food enough for its own consumption, but is dependent on supplies from abroad, was cut off by the blockades from all traffic with foreign countries, and had to make shift with its own insufficient means.

These means diminished from year to year in the most alarming manner. Owing to the condition of War a great number of workmen and much machinery etc. were diverted from the production of food, which sustained thereby a great falling off. Productive regions, e. g. Galicia, Bukowina, parts of Hungary, then the lowlands round Gorizia suffered so much from hostile invasion and devastation that they could send no supplies. Numerous fugitives from these districts took refuge in the interior of the country, and particularly in the large towns, and thus increased the numbers of the needy in a way that was often critical.

Regions belonging to the enemy were indeed occupied, and could be made use of to a certain extent but not as much as was desirable, and this was rendered difficult by the insufficiency of the means of transport, which were overburdened by the military purposes for which they had to be used. Moreover the inhabitants of these districts had to be provided for, and the provisions which remained after this had to be shared with our allies. Of this remainder a great part had to be given to the army, so that a relatively small part could be sent to this country, which was so much in need of it.

In war the demand for food is much greater than in peace. A soldier, particularly one fighting in mountainous regions (e. g. on the Italian front!) had to be well fed and to receive higher rations than he would have had as a civilian. The commissariat had to provide for an army amounting in round



numbers to 6,000.000 men and 1,000.000 horses, all of whom had to be thoroughly well fed.

All hard-working men in the country itself, especially those employed in munition works, farming, mining, on railways etc. had likewise to be better fed than usual, in order that the operation and the branches of productive business indispensably necessary for carrying on the war and for sustaining the life of the population in generally might be kept going.

Thus it came to pass that the deficiency in food was not borne by all alike, but more especially by those people alone who did not belong to the above-mentioned categories. And these people suffered terribly from want. Gradually, indeed, the soldiers and the workmen had also to suffer from want of food, which also showed its effects in the falling off of their power of work, and hence of its results.

Thus arose a concatenation of cause and effect, which brought about more and more pernicious consequences. The stone was set rolling, and rolled down with continually increasing swiftness into the deep.

And then came the Peace, which was so ardently longed for by all. But it brought the bitterest disappointment. The richest and most productive territories of the old Monarchy were cut off from the trunk, and thus the inhabitants of the mutilated stump, the Republic of Austria, were deprived of the little that they had in their time of need. The peace did not bring a glimmering of improvement; on the contrary, suffering which had been bitter enough before, became painfully acute.

In order to demonstrate this need statistically, it is necessary to state the share of food per head that an inhabitant of Austria who does an average amount of work, was receiving during the long years of war, or has been receiving now since the peace was concluded. As in a besieged fortress, the most important articles of food had to be laid hold of officially, by means of a vast administrative apparatus, and divided equally, that is to say rationed.

The share of flour or other meal amounted to 200 g per head per day, of which 900 grammes per week were delivered as bread, and 500 grammes as flour or meal for cooking. As a matter of fact the whole of this moderate share was but seldom distributed in full; the share of flour or meal was generally re-

duced to one half, that of bread, in cases of need to less than the prescribed ration, sometimes also to one half.

The shares per head of the rational articles were, on the discontinuance of the full flour or meal ration, as follows

Enclo-  
sure 7.

(compare also enclosure 7)

Flour or other meal 200 g per day . . . 6— kg per month

Potatoes  $\frac{1}{2}$  kg per week . . . . . 2.15 " " "

(but were never distributed regularly)

Fat 120 g per week . . . . . 0.52 " " "

Meat 100 g per week . . . . . 0.42 " " "

(In consequence of the shortage of meat,  
however, much less was distributed)

Sugar 0.75 g per month . . . . . 0.75 " " "

Now if these quantities are reckoned according to the value of a kilonem\*) (1 kilonem is the nourishment in 1 litre of milk), we find that they represent the value of a quantity of nourishment amounting to 44.4 kilonems per month. Let us suppose that the amount of nourishment furnished by the other articles of food, which can be obtained without ration card, that is to say principally vegetables and fruit, and in smaller quantities, pulse or podded grains, jam, fish, etc., is equal to about 50% of that furnished by the rationed articles, which is an extreme estimate, as the nourishing value of vegetables and fruit is but small, we come to the result that the average workman consumes from 60 to 70 kilonems per month. But the normal requirement of the average workman amounts to from 4 to 4.5 kilonems per day, that is to say from 120 to 135 kilonems per month. The average workman in Austria receives therefore only 50% of the amount of nourishment that he requires.

If one considers that this quite insupportable state of affairs has been lasting for years, and is still more aggravated by the circumstance that the classes with smaller means, who form the great mass of the people here, obtain still less nourishment than is shown in the above statistics, as, in consequence of the enormous rise in prices, they are not able to procure even what is most necessary, one can form an idea of the misery in which the sorely tried population of Austria now finds itself; and one must not lose sight of the danger which this involves for the future, in consequence of the entire misery to which the young are reduced.

\*) System der Ernährung von Dr. Clemens Freiherr v. Pirquet, o.ö. Professor für Kinderheilkunde und Vorstand der Universitätskinderklinik in Wien 1917.



In the following calculation of the requirements the share per head contained in enclosure 7 is taken as a basis. Although it is evident that, after the many years of starvation from which they have suffered, the population of Austria would require more than the normal amount of strengthening food, in order to bring them to anything approaching their usual state of health, the share of food per head was placed at an entirely insufficient rate, because in the wretched state of the finances and of the currency, it would be a utopia, even a mockery, to fix the quota higher, while knowing at the same time that it could not even approximatively be supplied.

Enclo-  
sure 7.

How moderate this share per head has been fixed may be seen from a calculation of its nourishing value. The monthly quantity of nourishment amounts in round numbers according to enclosure 7, to 60 kilonem (in the higher shares of potatoes, meat, fat and sugar, in round numbers to 75 kilonems). If the non-rationed articles named on page 16, which can be bought without cards, are reckoned as representing a nourishment of 50% more, there results a monthly quantity of in round numbers 90—100 kilonems, whereas the normal scantily reckoned requirement of an average workman amounts to 120—130 kilonems. The quota therefore attains scarcely three quarters of his actual requirement.

The plan for the entire requirement for one year and the means of supplying them is given statistically on the basis of this share per head, in the enclosures 9—15. The numbers of inhabitants can be seen in enclosure 8.

Enclo-  
sure 8.

Of course it is not possible to fix a uniform rigid quota per head for all categories of the population. The quantity of food must rather be fixed as far as possible in conformity with the occupations of the different classes of people, and they must of course be divided into quite large groups.

The two principal groups into which the population may be divided from the point of view of their food are those who produce their own food, and those who do not. The former include those people who produce the fruits of the soil, that is to say the agricultural population, living in the country; while the rest of the population, particularly the inhabitants of towns and the workmen in factories etc. are those who do not produce their own food.

The producer of his own food retains as much of it as he requires for the support of his household, his labourers and his cattle, as well as for the continuance of his farming, which is prescribed and controlled by the State. The remainder as far as articles managed by the State are concerned, is handed over to the State. The person who does not produce his own food must receive the necessary amount from the State.

Of course circumstances are most favourable, when the number of persons who produce their own food is as large as possible. In an agricultural State they number about two thirds of the population. In the Republic of Austria, on the contrary, which is preponderantly a manufacturing State there are 1,300.000 producers of food, and 5,700.000 non-producers of food, the latter being therefore four times more numerous than the former.

The non-producers of food must again be divided into two classes. There are those who have hard work to do, and, in consequence of the heavy strain on their physical strength, cannot possibly exist on the normal rations, and must receive a higher scale of rations than those who have easier work to do. Of the 5,700.000 non-producers of food there are 1,900.000 who have hard work to do and 3,800.000 who have easier work. Moreover, certain additions to the rations must be granted in particular cases, to children, invalids, mothers who are suckling their children, then to war-kitchens, hospitals etc., lastly the factories for the production of food must be taken into account.

Enclo-  
sure 9.

Enclosure 9 contains the annual requirement of breadstuffs. As such are considered wheat, rye and barley, although in peace time barley was not generally ground for bread on account of its tastelessness and inadaptability for this purpose. Here nevertheless all the barley was used for the preparation of meal, in order to make up for the great deficit in other grains. The grinding out of wheat and rye was fixed at 90% — against 70% in peace time, in order to economize, although with such high coefficients in the grinding out, ingredients come into the meal, which have no nourishment in them. With such high grinding out the value of bran, as fodder is, moreover, materially diminished, which acts again injuriously on the feeding of the cattle, and indirectly on the production of meat and fat.

The calculation of requirements shows that on an estimated



harvest of 600.000 tons the farmer requires for his own food and that of his household and labourers for seed and for the indispensably necessary fodder 420.000 tons, so that only 180.000 tons remain for the supply of the remaining 5,700.000 people, while they require 662.000 tons.

There is thus a deficit of 482.000 tons of corn, which must be covered by imports from abroad. Austria's own harvest is therefore only sufficient, with the most moderate rationing, and with the use of barley as a breadstuff to feed the non-agricultural population, that is to say the non-producers of food, during  $3\frac{1}{4}$  months of the year.

But this period must be still more reduced, when the requirements of corn for beer, substitutes of coffee, malt, children's food and yeast are taken into consideration. These articles require 114.390 tons, and the corn to be imported thus rises to the amount of 596.390 tons. Quite apart from the fact that the production of these articles, with the exception perhaps of beer are necessary for nourishment, and in fact nourish people in another form, it must be borne in mind that Austria must make all possible efforts to revive these branches of industry, which were forcibly suspended during the War, in order to reanimate our exportation and to give employment to our population. And in this respect our beer-brewing, which has a world-wide reputation, is of the utmost importance.

Our own crops can, however, only be used gradually, taking about 7 or 8 months to be brought in. Over 90% of the agricultural land in Austria is in the hands of small farmers. These farmers have a great deal of work to do in the fields immediately after the harvest, in the comparatively short interval before the frosts set in, for instance the gathering in of potatoes and turnips, the preparation of the fields for the autumn sowing, the autumn sowing itself etc. It is not until they have done this work that they are able to begin any regular threshing, which they generally finish only in the course of the winter. The corn is therefore not obtainable in Austria directly after the harvest, because it has not been threshed yet then; but it must be collected gradually from the different farms in small quantities during the course of some months. The case is quite different in those districts where there are large-landed proprietors, because there the corn is thre-

shed in the fields with machines, and therefore the corn can be obtained at once in large quantities and under proper control.

Ignorance of these circumstances frequently leads to the false notion, that we ourselves are to blame when there is a deficiency of corn in the months immediately following the harvest.

Enclo-  
sure 10.

In enclosure 10 a calculation is given of the requirement of pulse, rice, potatoes, sugar and bean-coffee. It is based in general on a minimal quota per head, and a higher one. These quotas, inclusive of the higher ones, are not nearly sufficient for human nourishment, and only just preserve from starvation; for no one will pretend that  $\frac{1}{2}$  *kg* of pulse or rice, or  $\frac{3}{4}$  *kg* of sugar per month, then 60 *kg* of potatoes per year are anything else but starvation quotas. Notwithstanding these moderate demands, all these articles have to be imported in large quantities.

Enclo-  
sure 11.

Enclosure 11 contains a calculation of the requirements of animal products, such as meat, fat, milk, eggs, cheese and fish. The requirement of meat for the non-producer of food, with a weekly quota of only  $\frac{1}{8}$  *kg* can be covered by the production of this country only to the extent of 60%, while with fat, on the basis of a weekly quota of only 12 *dkg*, the production of this country can furnish but a little over 5% of the requirement. In the other articles also the production of the country is not approximately in a position to meet the demand. Attention has already been called to the wretched state of the milk supplies of Vienna, and to the great danger arising therefrom for the young with regard to their growth.

Enclo-  
sure 12.

Enclosure 12 contains the average requirement of fodder. It shows the demand for concentrated fodder only, as that for rough provender and turnips etc., is covered by the products of this country. In order to raise the stock of cattle, which has been terribly reduced through the War, and thus at the same time to further the production of the human nourishment provided by these animals, the use of a sufficient quantity of concentrated fodder is of the utmost importance. As the products of the country can furnish only 18% of the demand, because in mountainous districts such fodder can be produced only in quite insufficient quantities, 82% must be imported, which, notwithstanding the moderate quotas, means a quantity amounting to almost 1,500,000 tons. It is quite out of the question to think of actually importing such large quantities, in view of the



miserable state of our railway traffic, and of the depreciation of our currency. Thus the increase of our stock of cattle can proceed but slowly, which lengthens the period during which we shall suffer from want of food.

In enclosure 13 the yearly requirements of raw materials for some of our food manufactories are given. Enclosure 13.

Enclosure 14 contains a graphical statement of the total yearly requirements of food and fodder which can be covered by the products of this country, and of the amounts which must therefore be imported. Enclosure 14.

In enclosure 15 an attempt is made to give an approximate calculation of the cost of the imports. This calculation is only a rough estimate, as it is not yet settled where the purchases can be made; and this is of course of the greatest importance in reckoning the prices. It may be assumed that the importation can be effected at cheaper prices from the States which have separated from the old Monarchy, and from eastern countries than from the West. In the present uncertainty of political affairs in the above mentioned country, however, which presents any regularity in the rates of exchange for payments, and also in the view of the difficulties of railway traffic, which preclude the possibility of any forwarding of goods from the eastern countries on a large scale it is impossible to foresee how far these countries can be relied on for the purchase of the goods. It is also quite impossible to ascertain what share of the imports these countries will be willing to take. Enclosure 15.

The prices are based on purchase made hitherto and on offers received and are stated in the original currency. In the countries that have separated from Austria the calculation was likewise made partly in foreign currency, because the rates of exchange in these States still fluctuate greatly. These countries also show a tendency to approach the prices of transatlantic goods in the commerce of the world, and in many cases require payment in foreign currency.

The prices of transatlantic goods are reckoned as a rule cif European ports; so that no amount need be added for freight; on the other hand the cost of transport from the port of unloading to the Austrian destination must be added to the cost.

For transatlantic corn an average price of wheat, rye and maize was reckoned. European goods were in general calculated

25% lower. Potatoes were reckoned in marks, as for Poland and Jugoslavia payment is frequently made in marks. For meat a cheaper average price was stated, because Hungarian and Jugoslavian meat costs less than transatlantic meat. The price of sugar was stated in French francs, because it is possible that the supplies of the Czecho-Slovakian yields of sugar will be sold to a Franco-Dutch syndicate.

For fodders only half of the imports required were stated, in view of the greater importance of corn for bread, and of the great difficulty of traffic.

The estimates of the cost of the imports for the whole year amount, in consequence of the depreciation of our currency to over 35½ milliard Kronen, and if a somewhat higher quota per head is allowed for, to nearly 50 milliard Kronen.

But even this amount is quite insufficient, as has already been explained, for a population that has been near starvation for 5 years. If the calculations were made on the basis of the requirements in times of peace, quite phantastic results would appear.

The gigantic numbers which have been arrived at by these calculations speak a clear language. The most fertile territories, the sea-coasts, the coal strata and most important manufacturing districts have been torn from us, millions of numbers of the same race have been separated from one another, without any thought being given to the question, whether the miserable remainder would be able to eke out its existence. Had even a single man at St. Germain taken the trouble, with a pencil in his hand, to reckon out the possibility of the existence of this crippled abortion, which bears the name of Austria, such an act of violence and arbitrariness would never have been committed. But only the avid wishes of the States which had suddenly been sent from us by the new arrangement were listened to, and it was not thought worth while to consult a single man, who was impartial, and acquainted with the complicated state of affairs, although the word "justice" was often uttered.

Now a country that has been ruined by five years of war and one of peace, that has been deprived of all its natural resources, and that numbers only 7,000,000 inhabitants, has to pay from 35 to 50 milliard Kronen annually merely in order not to be starved to death! To this



must be added the importation of coal, raw materials and similar articles without which it is quite impossible to procure equivalents, further the enormous expenses necessary for the restoration of the ruined country, and here particularly stress must be laid on the wretched state of the railways, which are of vital importance for the country. To add to all this misery, not only fertile territories, but also cattle, locomotives and railway waggons have been wrested from this country, and an impossible financial burden has been laid on it by the terms of peace.

All this has been done to a nation that bears no hatred, and that has been struggling honourably, with the greatest sacrifices and the utmost bravery for years against superior forces that surrounded it on all sides, and it struggled, not in order to enrich itself, but to maintain its historical possessions, which were endangered for years by the provoking conduct of a small neighbouring State, which is on a much lower scale of culture. The services which Austria has rendered to Europe, and particularly to Western culture are quite forgotten. Just as in the 16th 17th and 18th it covered and guarded the West from the inroads of the Eastern barbarians, the Turks by its own efforts, so in this last war, in union with the German Empire, it has shattered the present barbarians of the East, the Russian Empire to 150,000.000 inhabitants, which, had it not been shattered by the bravery of our defending battalions, could not have been prevented from inundating Western Europe. What an inestimable service did Austria thus render to Western culture for all ages! Although Russia was in this War on the side of the Western States, it would have become, by its further extension towards the West a great danger in the future for the Western States and for the maintenance of their culture.

In return for this Austria receives its death blow from the West. And how unfortunate was thereby its position, for like the German Empire, it is wedged in in the middle in the matter of culture, as well as geographically. In culture the Anglo-Saxons and the Romanic races led the van, and were followed by the Germans, and these by the Slavs. The first in the march saw in the second, which followed them, a dangerous rival. The third and last in the advance saw in those immediately before them an obstacle to their progress, which they must overcome. So the first joined the third, and united together they destroyed the second.

Just as the Germans were wedged up in the middle historically, so they were geographically. Surrounded in the East and West by foes with simply inexhaustible quantity of men and resources, they resembled the central forces of a besieged fortress with continually diminishing resources, which, after the bravest and most glorious defence, is at last forced to surrender on account of famine. Even in the wars of barbarians a certain chivalry was practiced, as history teaches us in numerous examples, to the brave foes who had been defeated.

But the terrible consequences of this monstrous peace that has been forced upon us are more glaringly evident than the consequences of the war itself. As we are compelled to import goods of such immense value, in order to support our life from day to day, without being able to provide anything like an equivalent, on account of the want of coal and raw materials, we see the currency of Austria sinking to an unprecedented depth. Whereas before the War the Krone was worth 100 centimes, it now stands at 275 centimes. Purchases abroad are thus — if not quite debarred — at any rate only possible with enormous sacrifices of money, whereby the prices in Austria rise to a height which is simply insupportable.

Enclo-  
sure 16.

Enclosure 16 gives some information as to the prices of the principal articles of food, which show rises up to above 4000<sup>0</sup>/<sub>10</sub>. And these are only articles of food for which the State prescribes the price. The rises in price of those articles which are allowed to be sold freely is much more considerable. The enclosure also shows that just in the years 1918—1919 the vehement rise in prices was greatest of all, that is to say not during the War, but since the peace. There is no prospect of a cessation in this rise of prices. They are now going up from day to day, and have reached a height of which there was no idea during the War.

The consequence is that fresh demands for increased wages for workmen and for salaries are continually being made, and must be granted, as otherwise the people could not live. This again raises the cost of production, and causes a further rise of prices, everything becomes dearer and the currency is still more depreciated, so that, as it were, an endless screw arises, a vicious circle, which can only be put an end to by radical measures, that is to say by the granting of an ample credit.

In contradistinction to the dearness in Austria, and especially



in Vienna, is the cheapness, on account of the depreciation of the currency, for foreign purchases. Vienna is said to be the dearest, and the cheapest town, the former for its inhabitants, the latter for foreigners. In consequence of the number of foreign purchasers, Vienna is at any rate suffering at present from a shortage of goods, which of course is again causing a rise in prices.

Those classes suffer particularly from the dearness who are not in a position partially to meet the increased outlay with a corresponding rise in their incomes, that is to say those who have a fixed salary, widows, pensioners, etc. in general therefore the well-educated middle class, who have also the greatest difficulty in finding employment, on account of the great superabundance of the members of this class who have accumulated as an inheritance of the old Monarchy, and particularly in Vienna. How for instance is a pensioner together with his family, to live on 300 Kronen monthly, when a 1 *kg* of fat alone costs 84 Kronen or a pair of shoes K 500.

Such a state of need occasions feelings of despair even in the quietest and best natured population. The result of this feelings is incalculable; the heart of the Europe might be plunged into a chaos, which might but too easily spread to the neighbouring countries. There is enough tinder heaped up everywhere, and the igniting spark may easily become a flame which will consume everything.

The belief in humanity and humaneness, which has been so sadly shaken during the war, must be reestablished, if mankind are not to sink to the level of wild beasts. The Peace of St. Germain is not calculated to strengthen this belief. It may perhaps give some satisfaction to the victor at present, but no good seed can ripen from this witches' seed in the distant future. Far-sighted politicians should, however, not only think of the present.

Thus Austria, and especially the town of Vienna, so full of suffering, but so empty of all the necessities of life, Vienna which once was so happy to live, but is now dying away, appeals to that true humanity which is not stopped by political or other frontiers. May the desperate state of this poor country be thoroughly understood. For more than 4 years a terrible war was raging in it; but now its situation is a great deal worse; for an appalling peace is raging in it.





**YIELD OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SOIL-FRUIT  
ON THE TERRITORY OF THE LATE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN  
MONARCHY COMPARED WITH THE TERRITORY OF THE  
AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC.**

Viz.	In the late aust. hung. Monarchy on average of the last 10 years of peace	On the territory of the Republic Austria			
		on average of the last 10 years of peace		in the year 1919	
		in numbers	that are % of the austr. hung. Monarchy	in numbers	that are % of the austr. hung. Monarchy
WHEAT					
Area of cultivation in <i>ha</i>	5,350.000	197.000	3·7	166.000	3·1
Yield in <i>q</i>	62,152.000	2,678.000	4·3	1,688.000	2·7
RYE					
Area of cultivation in <i>ha</i>	3,134.000	435.000	13·8	305.000	9·7
Yield in <i>q</i>	40,154.000	5,878.000	14·6	3,015.000	7·5
BARLEY					
Area of cultivation in <i>ha</i>	2,507.000	142.000	5·6	105.000	4·2
Yield in <i>q</i>	34,913.000	1,797.000	5·1	1,132.000	3·2
INDIAN-CORN					
Area of cultivation in <i>ha</i>	3,758.000	59.500	1·6	44.000	1·2
Yield in <i>q</i>	59,500.000	768.000	1·3	731.000	1·2
POTATOES					
Area of cultivation in <i>ha</i>	2,002.000	145.000	7·2	111.000	5·5
Yield in <i>q</i>	183,893.000	12,935.000	7·0	8,313.000	4·5

1 *ha* = 10.000 *m*<sup>2</sup>; 1 *q* = 100 *kg*.

The population of the austr. hung. Monarchy amounted to 52 mill.  
That of the Republic Austria to 7 mill. That are therefore 13·5‰ of the  
Monarchy.

# YIELD OF SOIL-FRUIITS IN THE REPUBLIC AUSTRIA ON AVERAGE OF THE YEARS 1904—1913.

Soil-fruits		Cultivation area in <i>ha</i>	Produce pro <i>ha</i> in <i>q</i>	Total harvest in <i>q</i>
Wheat and Spelt		197.000	13·6	2,678.000
Rye and mixed fruit		435.000	13·5	5,878.000
Barley		142.000	12·7	1,797.000
Oats		341.000	11·2	3,825.000
Indian-corn		59.500	15·2	768.000
Buck-wheat		32.000	7·6	243.000
Millet		3.600	10·0	35.000
Codded grains		19.000	9·8	187.000
Potatoes		145.000	89·2	12,935.500
Sweet-Turnip		13.448	192·1	2,582.777
Turnip for cattle		78.000	150·2	11,714.000
Rough fodder	Clover and Clover- grass	186.000	39·4	7,343.000
	Meadows of all kinds	1,041.000	36·2	37,663.000
Straw		—	—	25,956.000
Rape and Rapeseed		2.600	15·5	40.300
Poppy		950	7·9	7.500
Flax	seed	900	5·4	48.500
	thread	900	6·2	55.900
Hamp	seed	1.000	5·4	5.400
	thread	1.000	6·4	6.400
Wine entirely		52.200	<i>hl</i> 28·0	<i>hl</i> 1,468.000
1 <i>ha</i> = 10.000 <i>m</i> <sup>2</sup> . 1 <i>q</i> = 100 <i>kg</i> .				



# YIELD OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SOIL-FRUIT IN THE REPUBLIC AUSTRIA DURING THE YEAR 1919.

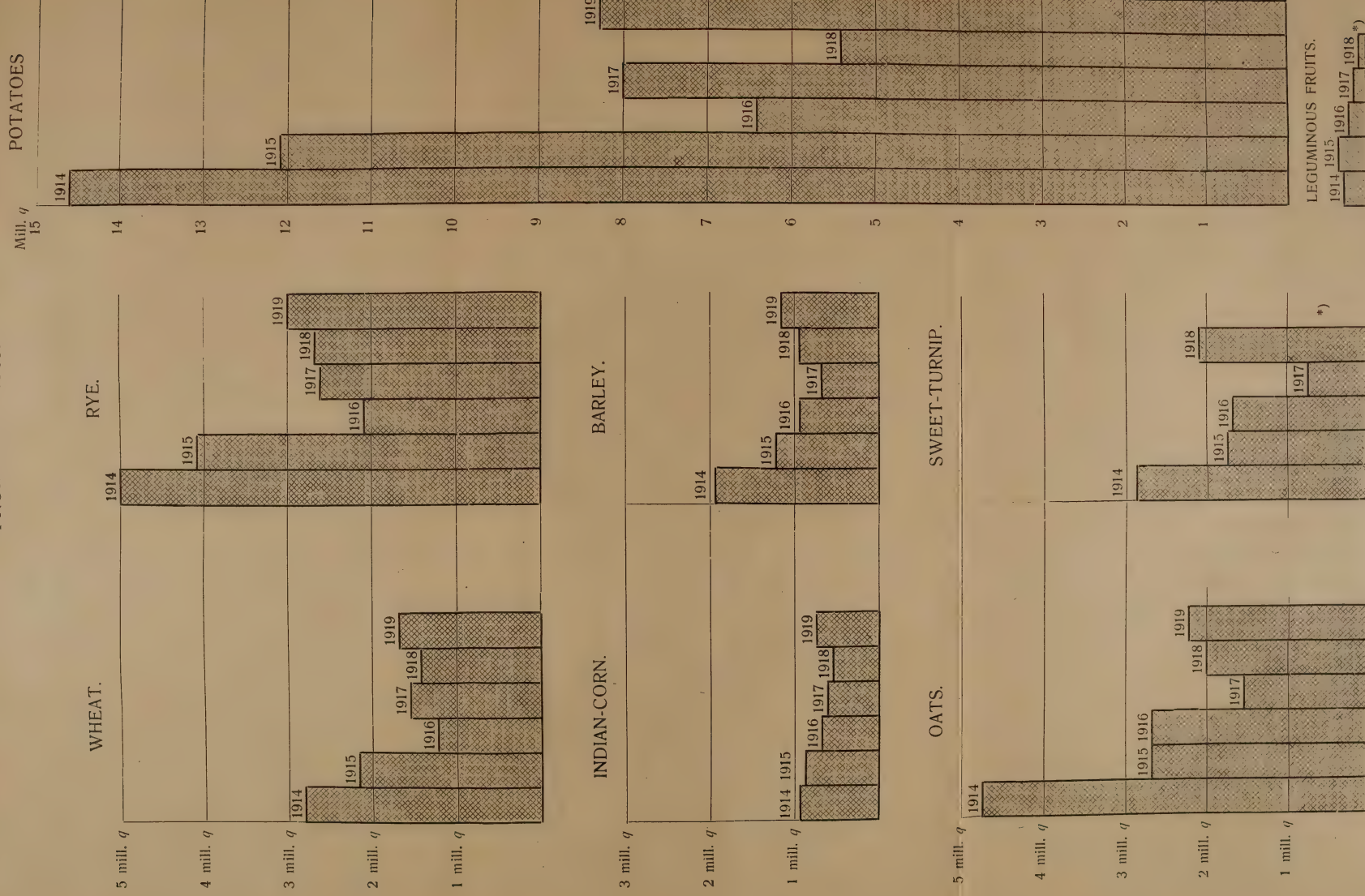
Provinces	WHEAT			RYE			BARLEY		
	Culti- vation area in ha	Pro- duce pro ha in q	Pro- duce in q	Culti- vation area in ha	Pro- duce pro ha in q	Pro- duce in q	Culti- vation area in ha	Pro- duce pro ha in q	Pro- duce in q
Lower Austria	70.000	10·5	735.000	165.000	10·0	1.650.000	60.000	11·0	660.000
Upper Austria	50.000	10·5	525.000	80.000	10·0	800.000	30.000	11·0	330.000
Salzburg	5.800	5·0	29.000	7.500	5·0	37.500	1.200	5·0	6.000
Styria	30.000	10·0	300.000	38.000	10·0	380.000	7.000	10·0	70.000
Carinthia	5.600	10·0	56.000	9.200	10·0	92.000	3.600	10·0	36.000
Tyrol	4.000	10·0	40.000	5.500	10·0	55.000	2.600	11·0	28.600
Vorarlberg	300	10·0	3.000	50	11·0	550	150	12·0	1.800
Sum	165.700	10·2	1.688.000	305.250	9·9	3.015.050	104.550	10·8	1.132.400
Provinces	INDIAN-CORN			OATS			POTATOES		
	Culti- vation area in ha	Pro- duce pro ha in q	Pro- duce in q	Culti- vation area in ha	Pro- duce pro ha in q	Pro- duce in q	Culti- vation area in ha	Pro- duce pro ha in q	Pro- duce in q
Lower Austria	17.000	16·0	272.000	133.438	8·8	1.174.254	63.556	75·0	4.766.700
Upper Austria	—	—	—	76.000	9·0	690.000	23.394	75·0	1.754.600
Salzburg	—	—	—	5.000	4·6	23.000	692	75·0	51.900
Styria	21.000	16·5	346.000	23.130	8·7	201.231	13.200	75·0	990.000
Carinthia	3.200	18·0	58.000	10.795	7·8	84.201	6.800	75·0	510.000
Tyrol	2.000	17·5	46.000	2.121	5·7	12.090	2.345	75·0	175.900
Vorarlberg	600	15·0	9.000	50	10·0	500	850	75·0	63.800
Sum	43.800	16·5	731.100	250.534	8·7	2.185.276	110.837	75·0	8.312.900
Provinces	CODDED GRAINS 1918*)			SWEET-TURNIP 1918*)			*) REMARK. On account of the late harvest of the codded grains the numbers of this rubric refer to the year 1918.		
	Culti- vation area in ha	Pro- duce pro ha in q	Pro- duce in q	Culti- vation area in ha	Pro- duce pro ha in q	Pro- duce in q			
Lower Austria	3.809	8·5	28.463	7.100	290	2.061.115			
Upper Austria	562	10·6	5.983	—	—	—			
Salzburg	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Styria	3.428	3·5	12.260	—	—	—			
Carinthia	703	7·3	5.149	—	—	—			
Tyrol	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Vorarlberg	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Sum	8.502	6·0	51.855	7.100	290	2.061.115			

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE PRODUCES OF THE SOIL IN  
THE REPUBLIC AUSTRIA BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR.

		WHEAT			RYE		
		Culti- vation area in ha	Pro- duce in ha	Produce in q	Culti- vation area in ha	Pro- duce in ha	Produce in q
On average of the years 1904—1913		197.000	13.6	2,678.000	435.000	13.5	5,878.000
In the year 1919		165.700	10.2	1,688.000	305.250	9.9	3,015.050
diffe- rence	in number	-31.300	-3.4	-990.000	-129.750	-3.6	-2,862.950
	in %	-15.9	-25.0	-37.0	-29.1	-26.7	-48.7
		BARLEY			INDIAN-CORN		
On average of the years 1904—1913		142.000	12.7	1,797.000	50.500	15.2	768.000
In the year 1919		104.550	10.8	1,132.400	43.800	16.2	731.000
diffe- rence	in number	-37.450	-1.9	-664.600	-6.700	+1.3	-37.000
	in %	-26.4	-15.0	-37.0	-13.3	+8.5	-4.8
		OATS			POTATOES		
On average of the years 1904—1913		341.000	11.2	3,825.000	145.000	89.2	12,935.500
In the year 1919		250.534	8.7	2,185.276	110.837	75.0	8,312.900
diffe- rence	in number	-90.466	-2.5	-1,639.724	-34.163	-14.2	-4,622.600
	in %	-26.6	-22.4	-42.9	-23.6	-16.0	-35.7
		CODDED GRAINS			SWEET-TURNIP		
On average of the years 1904—1913		19.000	9.8	187.000	13.448	192.1	2,582.777
In the year 1918		8.502	6.0	51.855	7.100	290.0	2,061.115
diffe- rence	in number	-10.498	-3.8	-135.145	-6.348	+97.9	-521.662
	in %	-55.3	-38.8	-72.8	-47.2	+51.0	-20.2



# THE YIELD OF HARVEST IN THE REPUBLIC AUSTRIA FROM 1914—1919.



\*) For 1919 there are no dates.





## STOCK OF CATTLE IN THE REPUBLIC AUSTRIA.

Provinces	Stock of cattle after the cattle counting in the year									
	Horses		Neats		Goats		Sheep		Pigs	
	1910	1918	1910	1918	1910	1918	1910	1918	1910	1918
Lower Austria	145.107	105.306	609.509	515.500	94.500	142.504	44.619	49.076	709.549	546.835
Upper Austria	62.003	47.953	552.877	476.496	35.289	39.966	32.204	36.454	355.207	236.125
Salzburg	11.710	8.605	128.618	115.697	16.479	12.429	35.991	21.478	22.583	10.570
Styria	40.370	31.997	476.499	358.109	25.731	31.867	63.521	48.746	540.304	344.188
Carinthia	24.310	21.451	180.166	189.066	21.127	22.945	51.363	75.162	139.603	119.074
Tyrol	17.488	7.758	306.242	159.398	60.950	24.498	118.135	36.636	71.795	24.421
Vorarlberg	3.243	3.146	58.592	53.837	10.265	13.184	4.686	8.077	17.131	9.970
Sum	304.231	226.216	2,312.503	1,868.103	264.341	286.093	350.521	275.629	1,856.172	1,291.183
Difference in number between 1910 and 1918	- 78.015		- 444.400		+ 21.752		- 74.892		- 564.989	
Difference in %	- 25.6		- 19.3		+ 8.2		- 21.6		- 30.5	
Variation in the quality of the cattle-stocks										
1918 to 1910	Young-cattle		Bulls		Calves		Cows		Oxen	
	+ 22.85%		- 27.56%		- 24.10%		- 16.62%		- 34.42%	

# ENCLOSURE 7.

## HEAD-SHARE, CONSIDERED AS A BASE FOR CALCULATIONS OF THE WANTING SUPPLY.

	pro week	pro month	1 kg (resp. one piece) has a nutritive value of	total nutritive value pro month
Flour . . . . .	1650 g =	7.08 kg	5 kn*) =	35.40 kn
Rice . . . . .	= 0.5	(1.0) kg	5 „ =	2.50 (5.00) kn
Leguminous fruits . . . . .	= 0.5	(1.0) „	4 „ =	2.00 (4.00) „
Potatoes . . . . .	= 5.0	(8.33) „	1.25 „ =	6.25 (10.40) „
Meat . . . . .	= 0.5	(1.0) „	2.50 „ =	1.25 (2.50) „
Fat . . . . .	= 0.50	(0.80) „	12.0 „ =	6.00 (9.60) „
Eggs . . . . .	= 6 pieces		0.1 „ =	0.60 kn
Cheese . . . . .	= 0.25 kg		5.0 „ =	1.25 „
Fish . . . . .	= 0.20 „		2.0 „ =	0.40 „
Sugar . . . . .	= 0.75	(1.00) „	6.0 „ =	4.50 (6.00) „
				60.15 (75.15) kn

\*) One Kilonem corresponds to the nutritive value of one litre of milk.

The numbers in parenthesis signify the higher share.

# ENCLOSURE 8.

## THE POPULATION NUMBER IN THE REPUBLIC AUSTRIA.

Districts	Producers	Non-producers	Total population
Vienna	59.082	2,290.000	2,349.082
Lower Austria	598.784	1,005.000	1,603.784
Upper Austria	308.412	585.000	893.412
Salzburg	18.645	218.000	236.645
Styria	125.601	899.000	1,024.601
Carinthia *)	99.060	302.000	401.060
Tyrol	37.866	306.000	343.866
Vorarlberg	31.682	130.000	161.682
together	1,279.132	5,735.000	7,014.132

\*) The northern and southern voting-districts of Carinthia are included.



## YEARLY REQUIREMENT OF BREAD-STUFFS.

	tons of corn
Harvest of wheat, rye and barley considered for the year 1920 .	600.000 <i>t</i>
(amounted in the year 1919 to 583.545 <i>t</i> )	
Seeding-corn 200 <i>kg</i> pro <i>ha</i> cultivation-area, considered for the	
year 1920 with 650.000 (amounted 1919 to 575.500 <i>ha</i> ) .	130.000 <i>t</i>
30% loss of the crop by being exsiccated, rotted etc. . . . .	18.000 „
Nutrition of the 1.3 mill. selfproducers 400 <i>g</i> flour pro head	
and day . . . . .	210.000 „
counted for fodder (numbers of experience) . . . . .	62.000 „
Yearly requirement of the selfproducers . . . . .	420.000 <i>t</i>
Therefore a rest of the husbandry (landlords) for nutrition of	
the non-producers . . . . .	180.000 <i>t</i>

## YEARLY REQUIREMENT OF THE 5.7 MILL. NON-PRODUCERS.

as there must be considered:

for 1.9 mill. heavy worker weekly quota . .	2545 <i>g</i> flour
for 3.8 mill. not-heavyworker weekly . . .	1630 „ „
different contributions for public kitchens, humanic institu-	
tions, then for children, mine-workers, smelters, salt-	
workers and forest-workers, hospitals etc. . . . .	662.000 <i>t</i>
deducted the surplus of selfproduction . . . . .	180.000 <i>t</i>
remains the rest, which must be secured by import . . . . .	482.000 <i>t</i>
to that sum must be added the supply for the strongly reduced	
industries, as there are:	
brewery industry . . . . .	82.890 <i>t</i> c.
coffee-surrogate industry . . . . .	13.500 „ „
malt industry . . . . .	20.000 „ „
childrens food industry . . . . .	1.000 „ „
yeast industry . . . . .	1.500 „ „ 118.890 „
therefore the whole want of supply . . . . .	600.890 <i>t</i> corn

ANNUAL REQUIREMENT OF CODDED GRAINS, RICE,  
POTATOES, SUGAR AND COFFEE.

## CODDED GRAINS.

2 alternative shares, viz:

 $\frac{1}{2}$  kg pro month

1 " " " by the enhanced share (in parenthesis).

Annual requirement only for the Non-producers (5.7 mill.) . . . . .	34.200 t	(69.400 t)
Thereto added: 100% for Great-consumers, hotels, inns etc. . . . .	3.420 „	( 6.800 „)
Sum (on average) and at once requirement of import	38.000 t	(76.000 t)

The own harvest of coded grains amounts only to 5200t, which small quantity is left to the disposition of the farmers; therefore the requirement of import can only be calculated for the Non-producers.

## RICE.

The requirement of rice was considered equal to that of coded grains, therefore . . . . .	38.000 t	(76.000 t)
Selfproduction does not exist; for the Producers there is consequently no rice at all taken in account.		

## POTATOES.

2 alternative shares for Non-producers (5.7 mill.) viz:

60 kg pro year

100 „ by the enhanced share (in parenthesis).

Thereof results a requirement of . . . . .	340.000 t	(570.000 t)
Seeding-corn (2 t pro ha) area of cultivation considered with 114.000 ha . . . . .	228.000 „	-
14% loss by exsiccating, perdition, rotting etc. . . . .	116.000 „	
Left to the landlord (farmer) for selfnutrition (for 1.3 mill. of people à 1.5 q counted) than for fodder (for 1.3 mill. swine à 1.5 q) . . . . .	390.000 „	
Want of industries (for drying of potatoes, starch and spirit) . . . . .	30.000 „	
Total requirement	1,104.000 t	(1,334.000 t)
Deducted the own harvest	831.000 „	
Remains a requirement of import pro year	273.000 t	( 503.000 t)



## SUGAR.

### A) MOUTH-SUGAR.

2 alternative shares, viz: for all inhabitants (7 mill.) 3 kg pro month resp. when the share is enhanced (in parenth.) 1 kg. Therefore a yearly requirement of . . . . .	63.000 t	(84.000 t)
Thereto to add 30% <sub>0</sub> for hospitals, institutions for education and sustenance, inns, home-comers etc. Then for securing losses . . . . .	19.000 „	(25.000 „)
Therefore a yearly requirement of mouth sugar	82.000 t	(109.000 t)

### B) SUGAR FOR INDUSTRIES.

There are 2 alternative shares considered: a most scanty share and one enhanced of 50% <sub>0</sub> (in parenth.) with the foundation, that the industries working with sugar are till now strongly reduced and that many of them receive no sugar at all and are urgently wanting a gradual reerection:		
for Jams . . . . .	13.200 t	(19.800 t)
„ fruit juice . . . . .	900 „	( 1.300 „)
„ yeast . . . . .	8.900 „	(13.300 „)
„ sugar goods . . . . .	5.300 „	( 8.000 „)
„ different manufacturing purposes . . . . .	9.900 „	(14.900 „)
Annual requirement of industry sugar (approx.)	38.000 t	(57.000 t)
Adding the annual requirement of mouth-sugar	82.000 t	(109.000 t)
Total requirement pro year	120.000 t	(166.000 t)
Thereof is to be deducted the selfproduction . . . . .	8.500 „	
(The area for sweet-turnip cultivation has been reduced in the year 1919 from 7100 ha to 3600 ha. The harvest on turnips is considered with 74.000 t, whereof remain 65.000 t for sugar- manufacturing. There are only 4 sugar-manu- factories existing.		
Requirement of sugar-import	111.500 t	(157.500 t)

## COFFEE.

According to the peace-consum the annual require- ment amounts to 1.65 kg pro head, therefore for 7 mill. of people . . . . .	11.550 t
---	----------

ANNUAL REQUIREMENT OF MEAT, FAT, MILK, EGGS,  
CHEESE AND FISHES.

## MEAT.

The want is only counted for the Non-selfproducers  
(5·7 mill.) as follows:

a head share of  $\frac{1}{8}$  kg pro week and an alternative of  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  kg pro week (numbers in parenthesis). Therefore  
annual requirement for the Non-selfproducers . . . 37.000 t (74.000 t)  
Adding to that 30% for Great-consumers (hospitals,  
institutions, inn keepings, public kitchens etc. . . 11.000 „ (22.000 „)  
Adding to it a small reserve for unforeseen cases as:  
spoiling, rotting, etc. . . . . 3.000 „ (6.000 „)  
Total annual requirement 51.000 „ (102.000 t)

Thereof must be deducted the own procuring, which  
amounts according to the experiences to 361 t pro week 19.000 t

Therefore annual requirement of import 32.000 t (83.000 t)

## FAT.

Requirement is found out by the same key as by meat.

It is considered a weekly share of 12 dkg and one  
of 20 dkg (in parenth.) therefore:

Annual requirement for Non-Selfproducer . . . . . 35.600 t (59.300 t)  
Adding to it about 30% for Great-consumers . . . . . 10.700 „ (17.800 „)  
A little reserve . . . . . 1.900 „ (3.500 „)  
Total annual requirement 48.200 t (80.600 t)

Thereof to be deducted the own procuring of butter,  
beef- and pigsdripping, which has much decreased in  
consequence of the retrogression of milk and butter-  
production, as well as of the diminished fatprofit  
of cattle for killing and of the difficulties in  
procuring it. It cannot be higher considered as 50 t  
pro week . . . . . 2.600 t

Therefore requirement of import 45.600 t (78.000 t)

## MILK.

The want of import is only calculated for the great towns and industry-  
districts, i. e. only for the sick and for children till to 14 years. Grown up  
people get no milk at all.

## A) VIENNA.

The want for the sick and for children till to one year à 1 l pro  
head and day can be secured with difficulty by fresh milk from the sur-  
roundings i. e. ca. 70.000 l pro day. (In times of peace Vienna got daily  
ca. 800.000 l of milk.)



					condensed milk
18.000	children	from 1—2 years	à $\frac{3}{4}$ l	daily	= 13.500 l (= 6.750 cans)
100.000	"	" 2—6 "	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	= 25.000 " (= 12.500 "
250.000	"	" 6—14 "	" $\frac{1}{8}$ "	"	= 31.250 " (= 15.625 "
					= 34.875 cans)
					<u>or 261.600 boxes yearly</u>

## B) THE COUNTRIES WITHOUT VIENNA.

In order to improve the providing of the residences with fresh milk, then of the industry districts, are about 30% of the Vienna-want required  
viz: 78.480 boxes yearly

A + B + a little reserve makes together a yearly  
requirement of 360.000 boxes of milk

Remark: 1 Can of sweet Condensed milk is equal to 2 l of fresh milk; evaporated milk is equal only to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  l of fresh milk, therefore the want would increase proportionally. 1 box contains 48 cans.

## EGGS.

Consume during peace-time in Vienna: 120 eggs pro head and year  
" " " " the country: 46 eggs pro head and year  
Therefore yearly want for Vienna (2,350,000 inhabitants) = 282,000,000 eggs  
" " " the country (4,650,000 " = 214,000,000 "  
Together 496,000,000 eggs

The number of the layers amounted by the last counting to 5,800,000  
one layer is considered to lay 60 eggs pro year, that makes a yearly production  
of 348,000,000 eggs

Therefore requirement of import every year = 148,000,000 eggs  
i. e. counted in boxes (1 box = 1440 eggs). 103.000 boxes à 1440 eggs

## CHEESE.

Cheese can only be taken into consideration for towns and industry-districts, because procuring in greater quantities is impossible on account of currency. The small selfproduction is left for the nutrition of the country; therefore is the remaining want solely dependant on import. Therefore requirement of import every year for Vienna (2,350,000 inhabitants) pro  
head 3 kg = 7.050 t  
Added to it  $\frac{1}{3}$  for hospitals, institutions, Great-consumers, etc. . . 2.350 "  
Therefore requirement for Vienna every year . . . . . 9.400 t  
Added 30% for the other towns and industry-districts . . . . . 2.800 "  
Total requirement of import 12.200 t

## FISHES.

Requirement on average amounted during peace-time pro head and year to 2.5 kg. Selfproduction is not worth while to be considered and therefore remains only as reserve a yearly requirement of import  
for 7 mill. inhabitants à 2.5 kg = 17.500 t

## ANNUAL REQUIREMENT OF FODDERS

- a) Rough provender
- b) Turnips etc.
- c) Concentrated fodders.

TO a) ROUGH PROVENDER. The harvest was such, that with normal feeding a surplus remains. This surplus can be exported only in case of necessity, as it must remain as a security, and as a substitute for the concentrated fodder which has failed us, a calculation is therefore omitted.

TO b) CHOPPED PRODUCE. (Turnips, roots, potatoes, pumpkins etc.) The production of these in Austria is not very good. Their nourishing value is inferior to that of rough fodder. No statistics are given of these fodders, as not sufficient details respecting them, that are to be relied on, can be ascertained. Account is taken of their existence by the minimal quota per head of the concentrated fodders being stated. The feeding of swine with potatoes is mentioned in enclosure 10.

TO c) CONCENTRATED FODDERS. For these oats, maize, than part of breadstuffs used for fodder, further bran and lastly molasses, oil-cakes and such articles are included in the calculation. As there is rough provender in turnips etc., the quota per head is rated very low. To make the matter plainer, no difference is made in the quality of the concentrated fodders

# ANNUAL REQUIREMENT OF CONCENTRATED FODDERS.

Number	Species	Quota per head per day in kg	Annual requirement	
30.000	Heavy Farm Horses . . . . .	6	66.000	
144.000	Medium „ „ . . . . .	4	216.000	
2.000	Stallions „ „ . . . . .	4	3.000	
25.000	Mares „ „ . . . . .	3	27.000	
25.000	Foals . . . . .	1	10.000	
226.000	Total number of horses . . .	—	322.000	
500.000	Young cattle & calves (without heifers <sup>1)</sup> . . . . .	1	200.000	<sup>1)</sup> Heifers get no concentrated fodder. <sup>2)</sup> Owing to the good pasturage in the mountains the quotas are lower there.
50.000	Bulls <sup>2)</sup> . . . . .	2	40.000	
294.000	Cows in Lower & Upper Austria <sup>2)</sup> . . . . .	3	323.000	
618.000	Cows in the mountainous districts <sup>2)</sup> . . . . .	1	247.000	
135.000	Oxen in Lower & Upper Austria <sup>2)</sup> . . . . .	2	108.000	
93.000	Oxen in the mountainous districts <sup>2)</sup> . . . . .	1	37.000	
1,690.000	Total of cattle (without heifers)	—	955.000	
1,291.000	Swine . . . . .	1	516.000	
4.000	Goats (only reckoned for Vienna <sup>3)</sup> . . . . .	1/2	1.000	<sup>3)</sup> For goats and for sheep no concentrated fodder is reckoned.
	Poultry (6,000.000 in number) .	—	6.000	
	Added to this a small reserve stock in case of need, and supply to make up for losses etc. . . . .	—	30.000	
	Total annual requirement . .	—	1,830.000	



# ANNUAL PRODUCTION IN THIS COUNTRY OF CON- CENTRATED FODDER.

Breadstuffs quota destined for fodder according to enclosure 9 . 62.000 *t*

## OATS:

Yield . . . . .	219.000 <i>t</i>
To be deducted: For seed. $2\ q \times 250.000\ ha$ . . . . .	50.000 „
3% exsiccated, spoild etc. . . . .	7.000 „
There remain for fodder . . . . .	162.000 „

## MAIZE:

Yield . . . . .	73.000 <i>t</i>
To be deducted	
Seed ( $2\ q \times 44.000\ ha$ ) . . . . .	9.000 „
10% exsiccated, spoild etc. . . . .	7.000 „
There remain for fodder . . . . .	57.000 „

Clover of the Non-producers (7% of 180.000 <i>t</i> see enclosure 9)	13.000 „
„ „ „ Producers (20% „ 210.000 „ „ „ 9)	42.000 „
Molasses, oilcakes, offal, slops, swill, etc. . . . .	5.000 „
Total annual production of the country . . . . .	<u>341.000 <i>t</i></u>
The total annual requirements amount to . . . . .	<u>1,830.000 <i>t</i></u>
The amount that should be imported is therefore . . . . .	<u>1,489.000 <i>t</i></u>

Of these requirements the bran from the imported corn should be deducted in each case, the quantity of it is, however, not known beforehand. The principal fodders for importation would be maize (Indian-corn) or barley, then oats, bran oilcakes and similar articles.

# YEARLY REQUIREMENT OF MOLASSE, SPIRIT, YEAST, BEER, COFFEE-SURROGATES, MALT AND CHILDREN'S FOOD.

## MOLASSE.

Requirement for the yeast industry . . . . .	8.000 <i>t</i>
For forage . . . . .	2.000 „
For technical purposes . . . . .	500 „
	<u>yearly want 10.500 <i>t</i></u>
Foreseen production . . . . .	1.110 <i>t</i>
Still lacking out of late agreements with the Czecho-Slov. . . . .	1.660 „
	<u>Thereof secured 2.770 <i>t</i></u>
Therefore yearly want of import . . . . .	<u><u>7.730 <i>t</i></u></u>

## SPIRIT.

Requirement for burning-spirit (peace experience) . . . . .	120.000 <i>hl</i>
For apothecaries, hospitals, preparates . . . . .	8.000 „
For production of vinegar . . . . .	12.000 „
For trade-purposes . . . . .	10.000 „
	<u>yearly want . 150.000 <i>hl</i></u>
Foreseen production . . . . .	40.000 <i>hl</i>
Rest (present) . . . . .	7.000 „
Still lacking out of late agreements with the Czecho-Slov. . . . .	60.000 „
	<u>Thereof presently secured . 107.000 <i>hl</i></u>
Therefore yearly Requirement of import . . . . .	<u><u>43.000 <i>hl</i></u></u>

There is no spiritus calculated for rum and other drinks. If one adds only half of the want of peace-time, the yearly want of import increases to 155.000 *hl*.

## YEAST.

Requirement . . . . .	4.200 <i>t</i>
Secured by selfproduction . . . . .	5.000 „
	<u>Remains a surplus of . 800 <i>t</i></u>

which is according to an agreement, to be delivered to the Czecho-Slovakia. The raw-materials, which are thereto necessary, are already stated by mentioning the concerning articles.

## BEER.

With the 82.890 *t* of barley, which are according to enclosure 9 assigned for the production of beer, the brewery-industry is able to produce (with the help of surrogates as: zirok, turnip-slices, etc.) beer of inferior quality (only 5<sup>0</sup>) and in quantity only 1/4 of the whole want.

## COFFEE-SURROGATES.

Yearly Requirement for 7 mill. inhabitants à 4 *kg* . . 2800 *t* complete produce.

There to the necessary raw-materials:

about 47.300 *t* green roots (should be imported)

” 17.100 ” raw-figs ( ” ” ” )

” 13.500 ” barley ( ” ” ” ) is already stated in enclosure 9.

## MALT.



During peace-time the malt-industry received 23.860 *t* of barley, which was worked out into 17.900 *t* of malt. Thereof were 8.030 *t* exported, the rest was given to breweries, coffee-surrogates and other industries. In enclosure 9 there is stated for the malt-industry a minimal contingent of 20.000 *t* of barley as want.

## MEANS FOR CHILDREN'S FOODS.

For that are wanted 1000 *t* of corn, which are necessary to continue the present state of deliveries, mentioned already in enclosure 9.

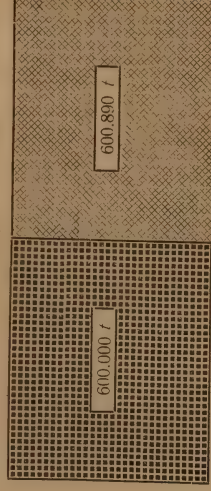


# YEARLY REQUIREMENT OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FOOD OF THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC.

The Selfproduction is  the remaining want of Import  stated.  
The numbers in parenthesis mean the higher alternative share.

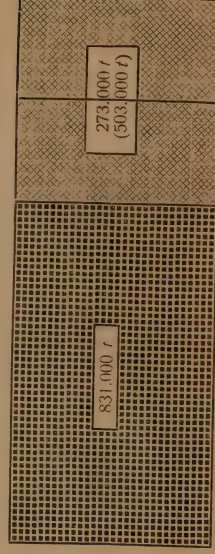
## CORN FOR BREAD

1650 g of flour pro head and week .



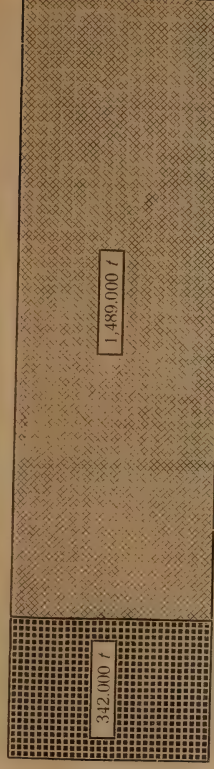
## POTATOES

60 (100) kg pro head and year . . .



## STRENGTHENING FODDER

Shares are different, according to supplement 12 . . . . .



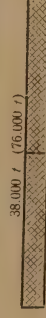
## CODDED GRAINS

1½ (1) kg pro head and month . . .



## RICE

1½ (1) kg pro head and month . . .



## SUGAR

3¼ (1) kg pro head and month . . .



## COFFEE

1·05 kg pro head and year . . . . .



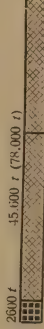
## MEAT

for Non-producers 1·8 (1·4) kg pro head and week . . . . .



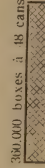
## FAT

12 (20) dlkg pro head and week . . .



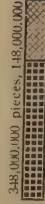
## MILK

only for the sick and children of the towns . . . . .



## EGGS

70 pieces pro head and year . . . . .



## CHEESE

only for towns 3 kg pro head and year . . .



## FISHES

2·5 kg pro head and year . . . . .









STATEMENT OF THE YEARLY REQUIREMENT OF IMPORT AND APPROXIMATIV CALCULATION  
OF THE MONEY-REQUISIT FOR THIS PURPOSE.

Kind of goods	Statement of the yearly requirement and the security out of			Average — price per Ton	Want of money in foreign value (standard)	Course of exchange of foreign value on the 9./12. 1919	Want of money calculated in Austrian Crowns
	Total want	whereof secured by self-production	Therefore want of import				
I. MOST IMPORTANT TOOD.							
1. Breadstuffs	1,082,000	600,000	482,000	$\frac{2}{3}$ transatlantic, $\frac{1}{3}$ european origin, i. e. 270, resp. 202.5 h. fl.	119,100,000 h. fl.	5.475	6,520,725,000
2. Codded grains (the enhanced quota in parenthesis)	43,200 (81,200)	5,200	38,000 (76,000)	$\frac{2}{3}$ transatlantic, $\frac{1}{3}$ european origin 400, resp. 300 h. fl.	14,000,000 h. fl. (28,000,000) " "	5.475	766,500,000 (1,533,000,000)
3. Rice (the enhanced quota in parenthesis)	38,000 (76,000)	—	38,000 (76,000)	730 h. fl.	27,740,000 h. fl. (55,480,000) " "	5.475	1,518,765,000 (3,037,530,000)
4. Potatoes (the enhanced quota in parenthesis)	1,104,000 (1,334,000)	831,000	273,000 (503,000)	750 Mark	204,750,000 Mark (377,250,000) " "	362	741,195,000 (1,365,645,000)
5. Sugar (the enhanced quota in parenthesis)	120,000 (166,000)	8,500	111,500 (157,500)	2,000 fr. Francs	223,000,000 fr. Fr. (315,000,000) " "	1.440	3,211,200,000 (4,536,000,000)
6. Meat (the enhanced quota in parenthesis)	51,000 (102,000)	19,000	32,000 (83,000)	1,600 h. fl.	51,200,000 h. fl. (132,800,000) " "	5.475	2,803,200,000 (7,270,800,000)
7. Fat (the enhanced quota in parenthesis)	48,200 (80,600)	2,600	45,600 (78,000)	2,000 h. fl.	91,200,000 h. fl. (156,000,000) " "	5.475	4,993,200,000 (8,541,000,000)
8. Condensed Milk	—	—	360,000 boxes	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Dollars pro box	3,690,000 Dollars	150	553,500,000
Sum I	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,108,285,000 (33,358,200,000)

## II. OTHER IMPORTANT VICTUALS AND MEANS OF FOOD.

9. Eggs	345,000 boxes à 1440 eggs	242,000 (boxes)	103,000 boxes	pro egg 2 Kr.	—	—	297,000,000
10. Cheese	—	—	12,200	3,200 h. fl.	39,040,000 h. fl.	5,475	2,137,440,000
11. Fish	—	—	6,000 <i>t</i> sweetwater fishes 6,000 <i>t</i> sea fishes 6,000 <i>t</i> conserves	18,000 Kr. 2,000 Mark 4,000 fr. Francs	108,000,000 Kr. 12,000,000 Mark 24,000,000 fr. Fr.	362 1,440	108,000,000 43,440,000 345,600,000
12. Spirit	150,000 <i>hl</i> (282,000 <i>n</i> )	107,000 <i>hl</i>	43,000 <i>hl</i> (155,000 <i>n</i> )	5,400 Czecho-sl. Kr.	232,200,000 Czecho-sl. Kr. (637,000,000 <i>n</i> )	327	759,204,000 (2,736,990,000)
13. Molasse	10,500	2770	7,730	1,000 Kr.	—	—	7,730,000
14. Coffee	11,550	—	11,550	130 shillings pro 1 engl. hundred weight (50 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <i>kg</i> )	1,470,000 Pf. St.	580	852,600,000
Sum II	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,551,104,000 (6,528,800,000)

## III. FODDERS AND REQUIREMENT OF THE INDUSTRIES WORKING UP PROVISIONS.

15. Strengthening fodder	1,830,000	341,000	745,000	*) <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> transatlantic, <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> europ. origin viz.: 220, resp. 105 h. fl.	150,240,000 h. fl.	5,475	8,225,640,000
16. Corn for supply of industry	—	—	119,000	270 h. fl.	32,130,000 h. fl.	5,475	1,759,118,000
Sum III	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,984,758,000
Sum I + II + III	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,644,147,000 (49,871,758,000)

\*) Considering the more important want of breadstuffs and the most desolate means of transportation there is stated only half of the want of fodder.



# PRICES FOR CORN DURING THE PEACE TIME AND DURING WAR.

Kind	Price in crowns pro meterzentner in the year						
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Wheat	20·74	41·78	38·—	38·—	42·—	80·—	200·—
Rye	18·08	35·14	30·—	31·—	42·—	80·—	200·—
Barley	16·46	28·32	28·—	36·—	37·—	75·—	200·—
Indian-corn	15·74	31·24	26·—	28·—	38·—	75·—	—
Oats	18·18	23·78	27·—	30·—	36·—	75·—	160·—
<div> <div>free traffic</div> <div>statemanaged; Prices fixed by the state.</div> </div>							

## OTHER PRICES DURING PEACE AND DURING WAR.

Article	Price in crowns		Increase in %
	during peace time	at the end of 1919	
1 kg of Bread	0·31	1·90	613
1 " " Flour	0·40	5·40	1350
1 " " Potatoes	0·20	4·00	2000
1 " " Fat	2·00	84·00	4200
1 " " Sugar	0·98	15·28	1560
1 " " Meat (beef)	2·25	74·00	3300
1 " " Pork (swine)	2·00	69·00	3450
1 l " Milk	0·32	4·26	1331





